



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 3, 1882.

THE RICHMOND *Whig*, while, of course, lacking its ingenuity, has nearly as hard a time in qualifying and "explaining" away its wild assertions as the late Horace Greeley experienced in his memorable canvass for the Presidency. It says, plainly, one day that which takes it to the utmost to explain away or deny the next. The last ridiculous chimera entertained by it—that Jesus Christ was a liberal reader—we suppose, was so revolting to reverend people, in the meshes of the Mahone get though they be, that the GAZETTE has all sorts of impotent epithets hurled at it for quoting the plain language it used in making the thoughtless remark. The following is the *Whig's* "recantation," "explanation" or "denial," as the reader may choose to construe it:

"We know (and we choose to say) that Christ was neither a Bourbon nor a Pharisee; and, as a life-long and reverent student of his teachings, we claim that (in the best sense—not in the Bourbon sense) He was a Liberal Reader! That is, He taught what we seek to put in force."

Now, if language means anything, the GAZETTE understood the *Whig* to say just what it did say—"that He (Christ) was a liberal reader;" that "He taught what we (the readers) seek to put in force." And yet we are charged with "deliberate malice" and "inspired treachery" by the devil," for taking its words literally. We have not been a life-long and reverent student of the scriptures, but for a number of years have made them a special study, and while acknowledging an inability to see the precise import of every passage, we do know their contents, adopt them and reverently bow to the voice of inspiration. But to undertake to prove that the principles taught by the Saviour are at variance with those of parties who seek to evade the full payment of financial obligations would be a work of supererogation if not an insult to every intelligent Bible student in the State. Without transcribing every word Christ uttered bearing on this subject, let it be remembered that the circumstances of His advent to this mundane sphere were intimately connected with a tribute-rendering mission, and that, too, to a foreign power, with no legal claim whatever upon His nation, and throughout His life He never uttered a word calculated to impair the payment of debts—whether regarded by his interrogators as just or unjust. One thing, however, regarding the teachings of Jesus of Nazareth has ever been a serious problem to us—how the most questionable parties who ever trod the earth could always so readily see in the meek and lowly Saviour a man of like passions as themselves. Colonel Ingersoll sees in Him, he says, the skeptic of His day; the assassin Guitau claimed to be His inspired disciple, and now (tell it not in Gath) He is coolly appropriated for a niche in the hazy world of Virginia repudiators.

CAPT. JOHN WISE, in his speech at Richmond last Saturday night, laid great stress upon the iniquity of the democrats in failing to remove the capitation tax long ago. And yet there is hardly a newspaper printed in Pennsylvania in which the voters of that State are not now urged to pay their poll-tax by Saturday next in order that they may be enabled to vote. Mr. Wise's party doesn't think the capitation tax such a heinous crime in Pennsylvania as it is in Virginia, though in the former State it goes into the general fund, while here every cent of it is devoted to the support of the public schools. That the republicans of Pennsylvania don't think the tax an iniquitous one is made plain by their maintenance of it, for though they have long possessed the power to repeal that tax they have failed to exercise it.

As GENERAL MAHONE has said he wants all race distinctions abolished, and as his past actions show that he allows but few things to stand between him and the accomplishment of his ends, it behooves every white man in the State, no matter what his nationality or politics may be, to qualify himself to vote, or to make his inability to do so known to his local committee in order that they may help him, and be thus enabled to go to the polls next month and cast a ballot against the further sway of the political king who has set himself up in Virginia, and whose authority is only sustained by his cohorts of ignorant, prejudiced, and easily deceived negroes.

ONE of the most sensible men who thought it worth while to try to influence the famous tariff commission during its late junketing trip was a Mr. Coleman, of Missouri, who said:

"I only come before you for the good of the people. I am one of the people. I am speaking on behalf of over twelve million farmers, because they are the men who have to bear the burdens. They are the sufferers; they are plucked like geese, and the sooner this plucking business is stopped the sooner our manufacturers can compete with the rest of the world. But it cannot be done so long as the present prices have to be paid for rent, clothing and subsistence."

THE PUBLIC debt was reduced \$15,000,000 during last month. The creditors didn't want their money, and the interest it was drawing was only 3 1/2 per cent. But for all that the powers that be said the \$15,000,000 must be paid, and it was raised by making the people of the country pay double for the necessities of life.

THE PROSPECTUS of a book of wild Western exploits, soon to be published, is being sent around the country. One of the pictures on the prospectus sheet represents an attack on a soldier who has "C. S. A." in raised letters on his cartridge box. The cut represents the soldier as being thrown into great consternation. Having let go his hold on his gun, he has his head thrown back in despair, making no effort whatever to protect himself from his adversary—a man whom it appears he was stationed to guard. The publishers of this book evidently intended it for circulation in that part of the North where the battle of Bull Run is still regarded as a federal victory, and where orators on troop-raising missions during the war were wont to represent Southern soldiers as "stampedeable" as a battalion of "corn-stalk" militia or a bevy of old women with brooms.

THE ELECTION takes place on the 7th of next month. In order to vote on that day the voter must be registered and must have paid his capitation tax for last year. It requires very little trouble and no expense to comply with the first condition, and if unable to comply with the latter, information of that fact conveyed to the local committees will secure the required help. But the local committees should not wait for information in either respect, but should make it their business to see that every white man who is opposed to Mahoneism shall be enabled to vote at the coming election.

MR. FOLGER has accepted the republican nomination for Governor of New York, and says there was nothing unfair in the way by which that nomination was obtained for him. And this, too, though three members of the State Committee, by which the convention was organized, state, over their own signatures, that the men who acted as their proxies did so upon forged telegrams. Mr. Hepburn, who was nominated at the same time for Congressman at large, with a better appreciation of the character of the convention, declines the nomination.

GENERAL MAHONE's home organ, which of late has been adopting scriptural "types" in defence of its notions, in its endeavors to invent imprecatory terms strong enough to apply to those who dissent from the ideas it advocates, sillily compares the GAZETTE to Ananias and Sapphira. Now if any real types of Virginia readjusters are to be found within the lids of the Bible we have them surely in this ancient pair. They promised to pay a certain amount and then tried to cancel the obligation by paying a part only.

EVEN REPUBLICAN newspapers in the North protest against the attempt made by the Hubbell committee, in the republican campaign book they have just issued, to revive sectional and create race animosities. Nothing in the bloody shirt line has ever exceeded what is attempted in the book referred to. And yet it is to the Hubbell, Arthur and stalwart wing of the republican party that General Mahone has sold Virginia. Will white Virginia republicans concur the sale?

THE FACT that a negro drawing four thousand and seven hundred dollars a year as U. S. minister to Hayti, has been directed by the Administration to go through Virginia and advise his race to preserve the color line and vote solidly for Gen. Mahone, with conduct no little to the solidification of the white vote of the State, no matter how that vote has been divided previously.

MASSEY'S DEFEAT would be Mahone's victory. And yet there are men who while professing superlative democracy, are assisting Mahone's vain attempt to defeat Massey. The only hope the Mahoneites now have of electing Wise is derived from professed democrats, whose democracy, however, is of that remarkable sort that prefers the success of Mahoneism.

JUDGE ROBERT OLD, of Richmond, says that the opinion of Mr. Blair, Attorney-General of the State, that Governor Cameron had the right to remove the old Board of Visitors of the Virginia Medical College and appoint a new board is untenable and that the position of the college is impregnable.

NEWS OF THE DAY

"To show the very age and body of the Times."

The White House is undergoing repairs. Quantities of dynamite have been found in railway trucks at Kief.

The debt statement issued yesterday shows the decrease of the public debt during the month of September to be \$14,505,948.83.

Kossuth recently celebrated the eighty-first anniversary of his birth and the thirty-third of his condemnation to death as a traitor.

Hon. James G. Blaine has sent his check for \$50 towards the monument proposed to be erected to the memory of the late Senator B. H. Hill, at Atlanta, Ga.

Eight million three hundred and sixty-six thousand bushels of salt were made in the Onondaga (New York) reservation during the fiscal year ended Sept. 30th.

The "National Liberal League" has changed the Christian calendar or era to a liberal era, by adopting the year 1600 B. C. as the starting point, and by substituting for "A. D." (Anno Domini) the letters "E. M.," meaning "Era of Man."

At a republican meeting at Mobile, Ala., last night, in connection with the Congressional canvass, Joseph W. Burke, United States collector of the port at Mobile, was assaulted by Allen Alexander a colored republican politician, and severely injured. The assault was made with a cane or an umbrella.

STRUCK BY A TRAIN.—The Danville News says: "Saturday night at Fall Creek Station on the Midland railroad and old colored man, whose name we could not ascertain, was struck by the locomotive and knocked off the track, without doing him any serious injury, however. As he got up and got his stick he remarked to 'the boys' around him that it was time for him to go home."

To keep machinery from rusting take one half ounce of camphor, dissolve in one pound of melted lard; take off the scum and mix in as much fine black lead as will give it an iron color. Clean the machinery and smear with this mixture. After twenty-four hours rub clean with a soft linen cloth. It will keep clean for months under ordinary circumstances.

POLITICAL.

Politics in Fairfax.

Both political parties are actively at work in Fairfax county, and a full vote is expected on election day, though the democrats will take measures to prevent a repetition of the illegal importation of negro voters that was practiced in that county last year. Farr will undoubtedly lose the county, as he has lost caste with numbers of his former supporters, and his friends admit that he would cut as sorry a figure as a member of Congress as he does at the head of the educational affairs of the State.

Bossism is so distasteful to the large number of republicans of Fairfax, that as this is an off year and as no national questions are involved, nearly all of them, except those who hold offices, will vote for Barbour and Massey, and they are convinced that they will do right, since Mr. Blaine has expressed his views on the subject.

Mr. W. C. Smoot, postmaster at Annandale, a most accommodating and competent officer, was "bounced" yesterday. He had charge of the office since 1875 and had increased its business five-fold. His successor is a Miss O'Connor. The reasons for his removal were entirely political. He has known Farr for a long time and has persistently and determinedly refused to support him—knowing his incompetency to fill any office. Hearing that charges would be brought against him, Mr. Smoot yesterday went to the Postoffice Department at Washington to learn their nature and refute them, but though he found General Mahone in the office busily inspecting papers, &c., concerning Virginia postal affairs, he was told there were no charges against him—simply that his place had been given to another.

Ex-Attorney General Lear, who presided over the Pennsylvania republican convention which put Gen. Beaves in nomination for Governor, has written a letter giving his reasons for refusing to support the nominees of that convention. He says the campaign is being conducted without the slightest regard to the pledges contained in the platform adopted, and that a party without principles has no claim upon the suffrages of intelligent men.

The election for State officers and members of the Legislature in Georgia will take place to-morrow. The candidates for Governor are Alexander H. Stephens, democratic nominee, and Gen. Lucius J. Gartrell, independent, who has received the endorsement of the republicans and green-backers.

Judge Folger has accepted the republican nomination for Governor of New York. Mr. A. P. Hepburn, who was nominated by the republican State convention for Congressman at large, has written declining the nomination and recommending the calling of a new convention.

The Lynching of Jim Rhodes.

Telegraphic dispatches in yesterday's GAZETTE announced the lynching of Jim Rhodes, the Massie murderer, at Charlottesville. An extra from the *Jeffersonian* office gives the following additional particulars.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock, a crowd, variously estimated at from 45 to 50, called Mr. Wright, the jailer, out of his house and demanded of him the keys, which he most positively refused to give. They then threatened to overpower him, enter the house and take the keys. As his wife was very sick, Mr. Wright thought it useless to further resist. They then demanded that he should accompany them to the jail, which he refused to do, saying, "You can riddle me with balls first." They then overpowered the guards, unlocked the jail took out the prisoner and in a few moments he was hanging a lifeless corpse. A few moments after the prisoner was taken out, Capt. Woods was aroused and immediately repaired to the spot. Upon his arrival there, in the name of the Commonwealth, he demanded that they should desist. But the lynchers had formed a line across the road, and with guns and revolvers pointed at the bystanders refused to allow any one to pass. There were about 150 persons present, fully half of whom were mounted. We hear it rumored that just before he was hung he was asked if he was guilty of the murder. He would not say whether he was guilty or not, but remarked that his mother and Lee were innocent. As soon as he could the Commonwealth's Attorney summoned the Town Sergeant, who immediately cut down the body and placed a guard over it. He was hung to a large oak tree on Mr. T. L. Farish's farm, about half-way between Sinclair's blacksmith shop and the Free Bridge.

Folger's Acceptance.

Secretary Folger, in his letter accepting the republican nomination for Governor of New York, says the methods of the convention were in accordance with precedent and free from violence and clamor. When a decisive vote was reached there was no hesitation in yielding acquiescence in the result. Prominent persons asked him to decline the nomination, but after anxiously considering the matter, and weighing the reasons which they presented, he concluded that it was his duty to accept. He says: "As I sought not the nomination, as I was not glad when it came to me, as I could always have seen and could now see it go to another without one twinge of regret, I have no personal reason why I should not refuse it with alacrity. But the matter is not solely or chiefly personal. It has a wider and vastly more important scope. In my judgment, for me to be placed as I am at this time, to decline the nomination would produce the utter collapse of the republican party."

Judge Folger then goes on to show that at this late day it would be impossible to call a new State convention, and he says somewhat mournfully that be the result what it may, he will not take the responsibility of breaking up the republican party. If it is to be defeated at the coming election, he will go down with the party, serene in the consciousness that no act of his "has wrought the fearful ruin."

THE cable announces the death of Gerald Fitzgibbon, the last survivor of the splendid batch of barristers who conducted the defence of O'Connor in the state trials. He it was to whom the then Attorney General, Smith sent a challenge to a duel in court. He was over eighty at his death, and of singular habits. He never tasted medicine in his life. He would eat no bread that was not baked in his own oven, and always carried his leaves with him on circuit.

Brought out Perfectly.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 30, 1881. H. H. WARNER & Co.: Sirs—I had been a great sufferer from acute kidney disease, which my physicians could not cure, but a short trial of your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure brought me out in perfect health. CHARLES H. GEBHARD.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Special Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.) WASHINGTON, D. C., October 3, 1882.—Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, has not yet left the city, though it was expected he would have done so yesterday. With another well-informed politician of his State he went over the estimates of every district and county in that State last night, and after a most liberal allowance for the republicans, he and his friend were both satisfied that the indications of democratic success there next month have never been better in recent years.

That Virginia is not excluded from the improvement that has taken place generally throughout the country during recent years, is apparent in various ways; among them by the rapid growth of the new towns of Roanoke and West Point, and by the increase in the receipts of her railroads. For the third week of September the earnings of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad were \$30,000 in excess of those of the corresponding period of last year.

A North Carolina politician who has just arrived here from his State says that the so-called "liberal" movement there is rapidly turning out to be, next to Mahoneism, the greatest political fizzle of the age; that Leach, who essayed the Mahone role, has been repudiated by his own party; that the republicans say the movement has done them grievous injury, and will be as disastrous to them as the Greeley movement was to the democrats, and that the democrats are confident of carrying the State by a greatly increased majority.

Judge Garrison arrived here this morning from Spotsylvania C. H., Va., where there was a large political gathering yesterday. Several persons who were present report that the feeling amongst the democrats was that of confidence. The party is united and harmonious in favor of the ticket—Garrison and Massey. Judge Garrison had a lively debate with Col. Mayo, his opponent, after which Mr. John W. Woltz, the republican candidate for Congress, took the latter, the Mahonite, in hand and left but little of him.

Sergeant Mason having been denied a discharge on a writ of habeas corpus in New York yesterday, to-day Secretary Lincoln wrote to the President recommending his pardon, and it is understood the President will give this letter his immediate attention, and that he will probably grant the request, not because the Sergeant's conviction was not in accordance with the laws of the army, but for the remarkable reason that he and the Secretary think his punishment has been sufficient for his offense, and because they think the prevailing sentiment of the country is in favor of his pardon.

The veterinary surgeons appointed by the Government to examine and report upon certain reported cases of splenic or Texas fever among cattle in West Virginia and certain other parts of the country have made their report, which is to the effect that the disease referred to is generated in Southern cattle and that when it attacks cattle in this part of the country it can always be traced to cattle that have been brought from Texas or other portions of the far South. They recommend that no cattle from the section referred to be brought north of a certain degree of latitude, and say that as the disease is caught from the ground over which the diseased cattle pass, the only safe guard against it is to drive no cattle on the roads over which Southern cattle have been driven.

A. M. Howard was to-day commissioned as Postmaster at Powhatan C. H., Powhatan county, Va.

A Northern democratic politician who has been spending the summer in Virginia and is now stopping here on his way home, when asked this morning what was his idea about the result of the political contest now in progress in the Old Dominion, replied that he thought the democrats would win, though it would be by dead weight, as there was no semblance of organization among them, and that their leaders did not know as much about the condition of their party as he, a stranger, did. He said the democrats among the Mahonites had come back to their old party, and that the republicans were now as anxious to defeat the Boss, as he had heard they were for him to succeed last year, and that he believed that Mahone's sole strength now consisted of the officeholders, supported by nearly all the negroes in the State. He then gave a striking account of the advantages of organization, and said that in his State the unit of organization was the road district, and that county elections there had been carried by such simple means as inducing men to postpone contemplated visits until after the election.

A gentleman who heard Mr. Massey at Lexington yesterday says it was as effective a speech as he ever listened to, and that Massey will stump that part of the State.

The friends of Captain DeLong have requested that his remains be buried in the naval cemetery at Annapolis, and their request will be granted.

A small and by no means enthusiastic Mahone meeting was held at Manassas yesterday, Peter Carter, a negro making the speech. It is said that there are no Mahoneites in Prince William county, as the republicans there are for Dawson and Woltz.

That the lot of Department clerks is an unfortunate one is generally known, but it was never rendered more apparent to some Virginians here to-day than when one of these clerks, hailing from their State, who had lost his place some months ago and has been trying to get another one ever since, told them that he and his family were reduced to their last cent, that the man from whom they rented a room had notified them that they must vacate it by night for non-payment of rent, and that they didn't have enough to pay for moving the little furniture they had left.

All the employees, white and colored, in the Treasury Department and in the bureau of engraving and printing, who hail from Alexandria county, have, it is understood, been granted furloughs, and are now engaged in electioneering in that county for General Mahone. There is a large negro majority in that county, which will be after the election, but how it will be after the General has brought his ways and means to bear upon it will only be told by the result of the election.

From Egypt.

Arabi Pacha had a private examination at Cairo yesterday. The formal trial will begin to-day. A number of prisoners have been brought in for trial. A number of non-commissioned officers of Indian regiments will go to England to receive medals from the queen. The Khedive banqueted the British army officers last night. The Duke of Teck has been decorated with the Order of Osmanieh. Baker Pacha has presented to the Khedive a scheme for reorganizing the Egyptian army.

In Chicago yesterday a boy eight years old quarreled with a servant girl ran into the house, brought out an Enfield rifle and blew her brains out.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Nominations.

BOSTON, Oct. 3.—The greenback Congressional convention of the 7th district at Salem to-day nominated E. Moody Boynton on the first ballot.

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 3.—The republicans of the eighth district to-day unanimously renominated Wm. A. Russell for Congress.

LANSALE, Pa., Oct. 3.—General W. H. Davis was to-day nominated for Congress by the democrats of the 7th district.

BOSTON, Oct. 3.—The contest in the Sixth Republican Congressional District continued till 5:20 this morning when Elisha S. Converse, of Malden, was nominated on the 130th ballot.

Firing a Jail.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Patrick Claffy, a desperate prisoner in the Fonda jail, set fire to the ceiling of his cell early this morning, hoping to escape in the consequent confusion. He became alarmed, however, and gave the alarm in which other prisoners joined and all were shackled and removed. Both the jail and the sheriff's residence were destroyed, causing a loss of \$8,500.

Russian Politics.

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—An important resolution was adopted at Gatha yesterday by the leaders of the three great sections of the liberal party. The national liberals joined the secessionists and progressists in declaring that liberals should unite in a more closely organized association against all other political parties without prejudice to minor differences separating the party.

English Guards for Egypt.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The War Office has arranged that three battalions of infantry shall remain as a garrison at Alexandria, and nine battalions at Cairo. Beside these forces the seventh dragon guards, the nineteenth hussars and five batteries of artillery will be stationed in various parts of the country.

Antipathy to Christians.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 3.—While the arrival of the Khedive at Cairo was being celebrated by illuminations at Assiout a thousand Mussulmans attacked the Copts and threatened to kill all the Christians in the town. The Mudir interfered and quelled the riot.

Man Murdered.

GALVESTON, Tex., Oct. 3.—A special dispatch to the *News* from San Antonio dated yesterday says: A man named Dinand was murdered while asleep and his head riddled with bullets while lying in camp about thirty miles from here.

Knights Templar.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 3.—The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar held their annual session here to-day and will continue for three days. Great preparations are being made for a parade to be held to-morrow.

Another Murder in Ireland.

DUBLIN, Oct. 3.—A farmer named Hunt was murdered last night near Boyle, county Roscommon. The crime is undoubtedly agrarian. Several persons have been arrested on suspicion.

Reported Attempt to Assassinate the Pope.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The *Paris Figaro* publishes a report that the Pope, while walking in the gardens of the Vatican, was fired at by a soldier, but not hit. The report has not been confirmed.

Plantation Manager Killed.

PRIME RIVER, Ark., Oct. 3.—E. G. Brone, general manager and bookkeeper on Col. Brone's plantation, was killed by B. Barksdale, near Plum Point, on Sunday last.

Mr. Blaine's Illness.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Oct. 3.—Hon. James G. Blaine, who is at York Beach, was reported to be very ill yesterday and the day before, but as more comfortable last night.

Death of an Author.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—Madame Hermance Sandrin Lesquillon, widow of the well-known writer Pierre Jean Lesquillon, and herself an authoress of repute, is dead.

Financial.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The stock market opened irregular, but in the main 3/4 of 1 cent below yesterday's closing figures, the latter Richmond & Danville. In the early trade the market became weak and recorded a decline of 3/4 of 1 cent. This was followed at 11 o'clock by a recovery of 1/4 of 1 cent.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 3.—Virginia 6s deferred—do consolidated 57; do second series 34; do past due coupons 59 1/2; do new 10-40s 42 1/2; to-day. Cotton weak and lower; middlings 11 1/4 11 1/2. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Southern red 104 1/4 104 1/2; do amber 107 1/4 107 1/2; winter red spot 105 1/4 105 1/2; Oct 105 1/4 105 1/2; Nov 105 1/4 105 1/2; Dec 105 1/4 105 1/2; Jan 105 1/4 105 1/2; Feb 105 1/4 105 1/2; March 105 1/4 105 1/2; April 105 1/4 105 1/2; May 105 1/4 105 1/2; June 105 1/4 105 1/2; July 105 1/4 105 1/2; August 105 1/4 105 1/2; September 105 1/4 105 1/2; October 105 1/4 105 1/2; November 105 1/4 105 1/2; December 105 1/4 105 1/2; January 105 1/4 105 1/2; February 105 1/4 105 1/2; March 105 1/4 105 1/2; April 105 1/4 105 1/2; May 105 1/4 105 1/2; June 105 1/4 105 1/2; July 105 1/4 105 1/2; August 105 1/4 105 1/2; September 105 1/4 105 1/2; October 105 1/4 105 1/2; November 105 1/4 105 1/2; December 105 1/4 105 1/2; January 105 1/4 105 1/2; February 105 1/4 105 1/2; March 105 1/4 105 1/2; April 105 1/4 105 1/2; May 105 1/4 105 1/2; June 105 1/4 105 1/2; July 105 1/4 105 1/2; August 105 1/4 105 1/2; September 105 1/4 105 1/2; October 105 1/4 105 1/2; November 105 1/4 105 1/2; December 105 1/4 105 1/2; January 105 1/4 105 1/2; February 105 1/4 105 1/2; March 105 1/4 105 1/2; April 105 1/4 105 1/2; May 105 1/4 105 1/2; June 105 1/4 105 1/2; July 105 1/4 105 1/2; August 105 1/4 105 1/2; September 105 1/4 105 1/2; October 105 1/4 105 1/2; November 105 1/4 105 1/2; December 105 1/4 105 1/2; January 105 1/4 105 1/2; February 105 1/4 105 1/2; March 105 1/4 105 1/2; April 105 1/4 105 1/2; May 105 1/4 105 1/2; June 105 1/4 105 1/2; July 105 1/4 105 1/2; August 105 1/4 105 1/2; September 105 1/4 105 1/2; October 105 1/4 105 1/2; November 105 1/4 105 1/2; December 105 1/4 105 1/2; January 105 1/4 105 1/2; February 105 1/4 105 1/2; March 105 1/4 105 1/2; April 105 1/4 105 1/2; May 105 1/4 105 1/2; June 105 1/4 105 1/2; July 105 1/4 105 1/2; August 105 1/4 105 1/2; September 105 1/4 105 1/2; October 105 1/4 105 1/2; November 105 1/4 105 1/2; December 105 1/4 105 1/2; January 105 1/4 105 1/2; February 105 1/4 105 1/2; March 105 1/4 105 1/2; April 105 1/4 105 1/2; May 105 1/4 105 1/2; June 105 1/4 105 1/2; July 105 1/4 105 1/2; August 105 1/4 105 1/2; September 105 1/4 105 1/2; October 105 1/4 105 1/2; November 105 1/4 105 1/2; December 105 1/4 105 1/2; January 105 1/4 105 1/2; February 105 1/4 105 1/2; March 105 1/4 105 1/2; April 105 1/4 105 1/2; May 105 1/4 105 1/2; June 105 1/4 105 1/2; July 105 1/4 105 1/2; August 105 1/4 105 1/2; September 105 1/4 105 1/2; October 105 1/4 105 1/2; November 105 1/4 105 1/2; December 105 1/4 105 1/2; January 105 1/4 105 1/2; February 105 1/4 105 1/2; March 105 1/4 105 1/2; April 105 1/4 105 1/2; May 105 1/4 105 1/2; June 105 1/4 105 1/2; July 105 1/4 105 1/2; August 105 1/4 105 1/2; September 105 1/4 105 1/2; October 105 1/4 105 1/2; November 105 1/4 105 1/2; December 105 1/4 105 1/2; January 105 1/4 105 1/2; February 105 1/4 105 1/2; March 105 1/4 105 1/2; April 105 1/4 105 1/2; May 105 1/4 105 1/2; June 105 1/4 105 1/2; July 105 1/4 105 1/2; August 105 1/4 105 1/2; September 105 1/4 105 1/2; October 105 1/4 105 1/2; November 105 1/4 105 1/2; December 105 1/4 105 1/2; January 105 1/4 105 1/2; February 105 1/4 105 1/2; March 105 1/4 105 1/2; April 105 1/4 105 1/2; May 105 1/4 105 1/2; June 105 1/4 105 1/2; July 105 1/4 105 1/2; August 105 1/4 105 1/2; September 105 1/4 105 1/2; October 105 1/4 105 1/2; November 105 1/4 105 1/2; December 105 1/4 105 1/2; January 105 1/4 105 1/2; February 105 1/4 105 1/2; March 105 1/4 105 1/2; April 105 1/4 105 1/2; May 105 1/4 105 1/2; June 105 1/4 105 1/2; July 105 1/4 105 1/2; August 105 1/4 105 1/2; September 105 1/4 105 1/2; October 105 1/4 105 1/2; November 105 1/4 105 1/2; December 105 1/4 105 1/2; January 105 1/4 105 1/2; February 105 1/4 105 1/2; March 105 1/4 105 1/2; April 105 1/4 105 1/2; May 105 1/4 105 1/2; June 105 1/4 105 1/2; July 1